

# THE WAR.

## Nicopolis Captured After a Desperate Battle.

### CARRYING THE HEIGHTS BY STORM.

## The Turks Then Hastily Evacuate the Town.

### GREAT BATTLE AT FEBDITCH.

## A Russian Victory Suddenly Turned Into Defeat.

### THE WONDERFUL RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

## Marvellous Deeds of Valor and Recklessness Performed by the Cossacks.

### NO MERCY FOR ASSASSINS.

## Avenging the Poor Dead Women of Batak.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, July 17, 1877.

The news from the seat of war this morning is exciting in the extreme. A great battle has been fought at Febditch, south of the Balkans. The Russians met with a decided check. Nicopolis was virtually captured on Sunday by the taking of the heights commanding the town, and its evacuation followed yesterday. The consternation of the Turks at the dashing advance of their enemies seems to be very great throughout the entire empire.

#### CAPTURE OF NICOPOLIS.

The HERALD's special correspondent at Sistova telegraphs, under date of yesterday (16th):—"For several days the Russians have been preparing for a determined effort to capture Nicopolis. The fact of their holding only one point of crossing at Sistova and a bridge of more than doubtful strength rendered it absolutely necessary that they should extend their control of the river bank by stream.

#### A BETTER PLACE TO CROSS.

"A crossing at Nicopolis possesses many advantages over that at Sistova. The river's current is not as strong, and a number of small islands fronting Turna-Magurelli are very favorably located for bridging purposes. In reality Nicopolis was the selected point for the original crossing of the Danube, but circumstances and the Turks forced the adoption of the Sistova line.

#### THE TURKISH POSITION.

"The batteries at Turna-Magurelli had reduced Nicopolis to ruins; but the two hills on which the town was built completely sheltered the Turkish forces from the Russian fire. Therefore, it became necessary to attack the town and position from the Bulgarian side of the river.

#### A DOUBLE PURPOSE.

"For this purpose a considerable force of infantry was massed west of Sistova, and during the concentration these troops served to cover the crossing. When the two corps had established themselves in the direction of Bjela and Timova the covering force prepared to move on Nicopolis.

#### PERSPECTIVE OF A FIGHT.

"But, in the meantime, the Turks were strengthening their position and preparing to defeat the clearly apparent object of their enemy. All the indications, therefore, pointed to a bloody struggle for the possession of Nicopolis, and, to speak truly, neither side seemed over-anxious to begin it. The threatened failure of the Sistova bridge and the frequent interruptions of traffic, necessitated by the repairs, forced the Russians to make the attack.

#### A STRENGTH AND YET A WEAKNESS.

"The extensive swamp and lake west of Sistova interfered considerably with the Russian advance, although it afforded a decided protection against Turkish attack from that side. The Cossacks had been skirmishing and scouting for more than two days in the direction of Plevna and Nicopolis, and their operations and activity masked the preparations of the attacking column very effectively.

#### FORWARD!

"Finally the order for the Russian advance was given, and after an arduous march around the lake and toward Nicopolis the contending forces came into collision. The Turks had taken the precaution to cover their position by double lines of pickets, supported, at intervals, by several companies of picked troops. This was to guard against the raids of the Cossacks, whose enterprise has impressed itself thoroughly upon the Turkish mind. These lines of pickets made what might be termed a formal show of resistance, and slowly retired on the main body.

#### GIVING AND TAKING.

"As soon as the Russians came within effective range of the Turkish position they were met by a severe artillery fire, which,

however, did not check their advance, and to which they replied with a still more formidable fire. The Turks being posted on a commanding position had a considerable advantage, and, as the Russians approached, frightful gaps were made in their ranks by the Turkish artillery.

#### THREATENING TO THE TURKS.

"With surprising valor, however, they continued to approach the heights, and as soon as they came within rifle range they opened a terrible fire on the Turks. For half an hour this musketry duel continued with unabated vigor. The Russians, in the meantime, developed their front, so as to approach their left in the direction of the Osem River. This was a movement which threatened the Turkish line of retreat to the southwestward and westward.

#### THE ASSAULT.

"About midday on Sunday the order for the assault was given, and the whole Russian line, supported by several batteries of artillery, advantageously posted, stormed the heights occupied by the Turks.

#### VALOR AND KISMET.

"During this awful climb, in the face of a deadly fire, the Russians suffered terribly; while the Turks, stubbornly defending their position, sustained equal losses. But the onset was so impetuous that the Turks could not withstand it and were driven headlong over the crest of the hills toward Nicopolis, followed by the Cossacks and detachments of light infantry.

#### ABANDONMENT OF THE TOWN.

"After obtaining possession of the heights commanding the town, at terrible cost, it is true, the Russians virtually had Nicopolis at their mercy. The Turks, finding their line of retreat threatened, abandoned the town, which the Russians entered this morning. It was filled with Turkish dead. Many wounded were also found in the streets and in the houses, where they had been abandoned by the Turks in the haste of their retreat.

#### THE RUSSIANS NOW SECURE.

"Another bridge will be at once thrown over the Danube at this point and across it will pass immense stores of provisions and war material which have been ready for transportation for several days. Thus provisioned and supported the Russians can go forward from Timova, always sure of their base of supplies. The capture of Nicopolis is a most important event for the Russian campaign in Bulgaria.

#### A GREAT COUP.

The HERALD's correspondent in Vienna reports that the Russian flying corps which is pushing south of the Balkans is probably endeavoring to cut off the supplies by land from Shumla. The best military critics in Vienna, while recognizing the hazardous nature of this movement, consider that, if successful, it will endanger the very existence of the Turkish army.

#### A DESPERATE BATTLE.

The HERALD's correspondent at Jeni Saghra reports:—"On Monday afternoon the Turks, under the command of Liman Bey, had an engagement with the Russians, defeating them and driving them back into the Balkans with heavy loss. The battle ground was at Febditch, twelve miles from Jeni Saghra.

#### CHANGING FORTUNES OF WAR.

"At first the Russians seemed to be successful, but the determined fighting of the Turks afterward appeared to promise a Turkish victory. The Russian forces consisted of infantry and cavalry, outnumbering the Turks, whose first attack was repulsed, and a flanking column of a superior force of dismounted dragoons greatly imperiled the Turkish position.

#### A CHARGE.

"The Turkish artillery was splendidly handled, raking the columns of the Russians and thinning them at every discharge. Perceiving the terrible havoc caused by the Turkish fire, General Gourkha ordered the Russians to charge.

#### CLOSE QUARTERS.

"A fearful hand-to-hand conflict ensued. The Turks formed in hollow squares after losing several guns. The Russians attacked desperately, and a fearful carnage followed on both sides. The Russian flanking movement and desperate onslaught threatened to exterminate the Turks, when suddenly brick firing on the left announced the arrival of Turkish reinforcements under the command of Raouf Pacha.

#### RUSSIANS AT A DISADVANTAGE.

"The Russians had no artillery, and the rapid advance of the Turkish reinforcements compelled them to face a new enemy, thus affording their opponents an opportunity to abandon their hollow squares and throw forward flanks and renew the attack vigorously.

#### GAME TO THE LAST.

"The Russian line, thus held between two rows of bayonets, was completely overwhelmed. The Cossacks made a splendid resistance, fighting with the utmost bravado, and availing themselves of every opportunity.

#### THE TURKS' CHARGE.

"The Turkish charge was made over heaps of dead bodies, driving the Russians back into the mountains. The flight was precipitate. The Turks pursued the flying

Russians until the mountain pass was recovered.

#### THE CIRCASSIAN COSSACKS.

"This Russian advanced column consisted of Circassian Cossacks, commanded by Colonel Judolmin. The main body was commanded by General Gourkha. They were in light flying order, without wagon transports or artillery.

#### THE ESTIMATE OF LOSSES.

"It is impossible to estimate the losses. The Russian main army intended to cross the Balkans at this point, the Eighth corps leading. It is not known what effect this repulse of Gourkha's flying column will have on the main advance."

#### SHUMLA TO RASGRAD.

From Rasgrad the HERALD's correspondent telegraphs as follows:—"I arrived here from Shumla on Saturday. Vague and contradictory reports had been coming in from the front for some days and the most intense excitement prevailed in Shumla among the townspeople and the soldiers. All was bustle and confusion and no reliable information could be gathered.

#### EXCITEMENT IN SHUMLA.

"The most conflicting rumors flew from mouth to mouth, and I found it impossible to ascertain the exact position of affairs. All that was certain was that desperate fighting was going on at more than one point, and that movements of the utmost importance were taking place. At one moment it would be announced that after a desperate battle the Russian army had been utterly routed and in an hour a report of a contrary nature would be circulated.

#### FEAR AND HOPE.

"Thus the feelings of the people were worked up to fever heat and hope, fear and confidence and despair alternately held the mastery for the moment. The Turks looked grave and gloomy, while a stranger could not fail to detect the furtive looks of gratification exchanged between the Bulgarians, who evidently had some occult means of ascertaining the true position of affairs. The air was thick with rumors, and the activity among the troops showed that they were preparing for a great emergency. I felt that the hour of action had come, that a great battle had either begun or was about to take place, and I resolved to hurry to the front at once.

#### ACROSS THE TRACK OF THE INVADERS.

"From various observations hastily made and from information given to me by trustworthy persons I concluded that Rasgrad was about the best place to obtain accurate information as to the progress of events and from which to forward my despatches to the HERALD. I shall never forget that eventful journey along the main road from Shumla to Rasgrad, right across the front of the Russian army. The dangers and fatigues of that trip, the constant alarms and the narrow escapes were annoying and embarrassing in the extreme, but pale into insignificance in face of the great events which are now in progress or on the eve of accomplishment.

#### CLUTCHING FOR TURKEY'S VITALS.

"The Russians occupy the line of the Jantra, throwing out detachments of cavalry toward the road which I had to traverse and the railroad from Shumla to Rustchuk, which runs parallel to the main road. The Cossacks scoured the whole country, driving in the Turkish outposts, and an almost incessant skirmish was kept up. The country people, or, rather, such of them who had not already fled, were flying in consternation, and the roads were covered with every possible form of conveyance carrying the terror-stricken fugitives. No great battle has as yet taken place, but everything betokened the advent of a desperate struggle."

#### LOCUMANTIA'S RUBICON.

The HERALD's correspondent at Vienna telegraphs that a Roumanian detachment crossed the Danube yesterday (Monday) morning near Isaly and remained on Turkish territory unmolested. This overt act on the part of Roumania ends forever all surmises as to Austria's influence upon her. Austria must act or Serbia will probably follow Roumania's example.

#### A BATTLE EXPECTED NEAR RUSTCHUK.

The HERALD's correspondent at Sistova, telegraphing at midnight, says that the Russians have cut the railroad near Rustchuk, and a battle is momentarily expected in that vicinity. TWENTY THOUSAND MEN OVER THE BALKANS. A telegram from Constantinople confirms the report that the Russians, who number fifteen battalions, have crossed the mountains through the Tivarditzka pass. This passage is supposed to be a feint to withdraw the Turks from the Schipka pass.

#### FIGHT IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The news of the crossing of the Balkans has evidently caused great excitement in Constantinople. A telegram from that city says the Turkish newspapers urge the inhabitants to form a volunteer corps as the enemy is at their gates. Work on fortifications is being carried on with great activity in the Turkish quarter. There is a general impression that the foreign Powers will intervene.

#### RUSSIAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

It is officially announced at St. Petersburg that the advance guard of the Russian army passed the Balkans on the evening of the 13th inst. without firing a shot. General Gourko on the afternoon of the 14th inst. surprised 300 Nizans who fled toward the village of Kanari. The Russians lost one killed and five wounded. This is the expedition referred to by the *Daily News* correspondent in a despatch previously telegraphed to the United States. Kanari is fifteen miles northwest of Jeni Saghra, at the southern debouchment of a difficult and unfrequented road known as the Tivarditzka pass.

#### INEVITABLE JUSTICE.

Official telegrams report that the Russians have established a military tribunal at Selvi to try Mussulmans accused of complicity in the Bulgarian massacres, and are executing men convicted on Bulgarian testimony.

#### ANOTHER COLUMN COMING.

A telegram from Shumla dated Sunday states that a Russian column is marching upon the Balkans via Demur-Kapu. This can hardly be identical with the force reported at Jeni Saghra. Concerning the latter a telegram dated Constantinople yesterday says:—"Eighteen Russian battalions, led by Bulgarian guides, have passed the Shipka defile and arrived before Jeni Saghra. Turkish troops are being concentrated to oppose their advance." This account seems obviously erroneous, for a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* reported from Kozanlik, near the southern mouth of the Shipka defile, as late as July 14:—"The wonderful Cossack."

#### THE WONDERFUL COSSACK.

I send by way of Adrianople the latest intelligence from this important point. Raouf Pacha is here. At the gateway of the hills on the other side of the lesser Balkans Cossacks have come close up, but some have even ventured to make partial reconnaissances of the passes. The Turks are preparing to hold every likely defile with the utmost resolution. It would not be advisable to state the number of troops Raouf Pacha can already marshal for the defence of the mountain passages, but they are numerous even now, and will soon be heavily reinforced. A large portion of the Ottoman imperial guard are here or near at hand. Guns have been placed in all the commanding positions, or are being so placed, while at Adrianople and elsewhere the work of fortification goes forward with an energy which will redeem whatever tardiness may have hitherto been shown.

#### TRUSTY GUIDES.

Now it is hardly credible that fifteen battalions coming through the Shipka defile eluded Raouf Pacha and we hear nothing of his defeat or retreat. It seems therefore most probable that a force of Cossacks have worked their way across the mountains in the manner indicated in a Bucharest letter published in the *London Times* about two weeks ago.

#### WHERE HAVE THEY CROSSED?

The first accounts say a Russian force has crossed the Helon Pass and is destined of artillery. The *Daily News* despatch from its correspondent at Timova, dated July 12, has the following paragraph bearing on the subject:—"As far as can be ascertained very few troops are in the Balkans. I have just seen a young man from Helona (whom I saw there last summer), who came here yesterday and goes back to-morrow. He tells me there are no Turks in the vicinity. Yet this place is on the direct road to Shumla, from which point Jamboul, on the railway, is soon reached. General Gourko has gone forward in that direction to-day, with cavalry and artillery and the Bulgarian Legion."

#### THEY MUST WAIT FOR RUSTCHUK.

The *Times*, in its leading article of yesterday, says:—"It would not be surprising if the main body of the army should not attempt to cross the Balkans until Rustchuk be brought at least to the verge of submission. With that great fortress and the railway to Varna in their hands the invaders might venture to do much which it would be well to keep in mind as they advance. It will be interesting to see what the Cossacks have already penetrated far into the country. Our telegraphic intelligence from the front contains the surprising report that a body of these swift horsemen have crossed the Balkans and gone as far south as the railway station between Yamboul and Adrianople, but such an expedition can only have been made for the purpose of ascertaining the practical difficulties of crossing the Balkans, and the Cossacks may withdraw as quickly as they came. It will be impossible to measure the progressive power of the Russians until they have laid siege to Rustchuk and fought a great battle for possession of the line to Varna."

#### FLIERING FROM THE WRATH TO COME.

A Shumla despatch says:—"Five thousand wagon loads of Turks—old men, women and children—are on the road from Eskijuma and Osman-Bazar to Shumla. Horrible massacres have been committed by the Russians and Bulgarians at Ternova, Grava and Ilyana."

#### RETRIBUTION AND MASSACRE.

From all directions fugitives in large numbers are coming in, who agree in stating that in the districts occupied by the Russians the most horrible cruelties are perpetrated upon the Mohammedan population by the Cossacks and Bulgarian Mohammedan children and old men are slaughtered and women violated and carried off."

#### PANIC EVERYWHERE.

Official despatches substantially corroborate these statements. The greatest panic exists among the Mohammedan civil population, who are fleeing as fast as they can. Up to Saturday no engagement of importance had been fought. The Russian advance is on the banks of the River Lom. HORSE PATROLS HAVE BEEN PUSHED FORWARD TO WITHIN THREE HOURS OF RASGRAD AND VETNOVA. Railway communications between Rasgrad and Teheravaria have been cut. Cossacks are swarming all over the country east of Tersek.

#### USUAL TURKISH DETAILS.

A thorough despatch, dated to-day, says:—"Official telegrams from the seat of action distinctly confirm the private telegrams announcing that the Russians had crossed the Balkans, and that their advance guard was between Adrianople and Jamboul or Jamboulie."

#### TRYING TO DRAW IN ENGLAND.

Official Turkish telegrams declare that only a few scouts have crossed and they were easily driven back. This would indicate that the Turks are playing the same game of mystification and exaggeration here that they tried in Armenia early in June. Then their object was to find out whether it was possible to force Great Britain to intervene by representing that the Russians were masters of the Euphrates Valley route to India. Their efforts now are probably directed both to England and Austria, the menace in this instance being that the road to Constantinople is in the hands of the Russians. It seems certain that no force of Russians adequate for serious operations has crossed the Balkans. It is equally certain that the Turks would not let telegrams come through if they did not want the impression created that they are in a critical position.

#### DISCREDITED EVEN BY THE TURKS.

An official despatch from Constantinople announces that Eynon Pacha has attacked the Russians under the Grand Duke Nicholas, north of Timova, and defeated them with a loss of 12,000, and the Grand Duke is surrounded. A telegram from Constantinople says the report of the defeat of the Grand Duke Nicholas is not confirmed by despatches from Raouf Pacha. It was probably based on false reports made to local authorities.

#### RAOUF PACHA REPORTS A VICTORY.

Raouf Pacha sends a despatch formally confirming a report that the Russians had been beaten in the Tivarditzka Pass. The accounts of the advance

of the Russians were exaggerated, he says, by the station master at Yen-Saghras, who was influenced by the general panic.

#### A RUSSIAN ENVOY ARRIVES.

The First Secretary of the German Embassy has arrived at Adrianople en route to Jamboul. It is believed he is entrusted with a mission.

#### ARE THE RUSSIANS AS BAD AS THE TURKS?

The Porte officially declares that the Russians have burned all inhabitants of Jamboul, near Timova, who had taken refuge in a mosque.

#### BREAKING OF THE BRIDGE.

Two Turkish monitors have destroyed the bridge at Sistova. One monitor was subsequently sunk by torpedoes.

#### THE POSITION AT KARS.

On July 12 Mukhtar Pacha, with the main army, was in a strong entrenched position on a ridge eight miles south of Kars. The Russians had completely withdrawn from the siege. Their batteries were constructed with much skill, but show traces of the accuracy of the Turkish fire. The Turks have a very fine force at Kars now; the men are in excellent spirits and very confident. The probability of Russia gaining any more successes on the Asiatic side this year is very slight, unless she has very strong reinforcements at Akaltsh and Tiflis. Turkish supports are steadily flowing in.

#### FOR SANITARY REASONS.

The *Times* correspondent with the Russian army telegraphs from Zaim, July 11:—"To-morrow we shall fall back some distance toward Alexandropol, for sanitary considerations."

#### ONE CAUSE OF THE RETREAT.

A special correspondent of the Berlin *National Zeitung*, writing from Tiflis, July 11, says:—"The Abkhazians, Circassians and Lezghians are in full rebellion, and have killed many thousands of Russians. Only the middle part of the mountains, with an important road from Vladikavkaz to Tiflis, is still faithful and to be relied upon."

#### WHAT THE SIEGE OF KARS COST.

A correspondent with the Russians telegraphs from Zaim, July 12, as follows:—"Eighteen thousand bombs have been fired at Kars. The expense is 1,500,000 roubles (\$1,200,000). Three Russian officers and 100 soldiers were killed in the batteries. The siege guns go to Alexandropol. The army is slowly retreating. There is a slight advance by Mukhtar Pacha. His camp moves three versts east to-day in the direction of Alexandropol. Reinforcements are expected."

#### THE BALKAN FRONT.

Ismael Pacha telegraphs to Constantinople from Bajazet Saturday as follows:—"On Tuesday twelve battalions of Russians endeavored to relieve Bajazet. We defeated them and drove them to Kara Bouk with the loss of 600 killed, a quantity of provisions, twenty baggage wagons and their entire ambulance train."

#### SUFFERINGS OF THE RUSSIAN GARRISON.

An official despatch received at St. Petersburg from the Army of the Caucasus announces that the Russian garrison at Bajazet consisted on June 18 of 5 staff officers, 20 officers and 1,877 men. Of these, 2 staff officers and 114 men were killed and 7 officers and 350 men wounded during the siege. The remainder were much weakened by privations and will require great care before they can recover. The garrison lived on horseflesh toward the end of the siege.

#### FAMINE AND WAR.

A special despatch from Erzeroum says:—"Provisions for Ismael Pacha's corps left on Monday. Armenia is ruined by the ravages of war. Famine is expected in the districts of Alashgher, Kara Kelisa and Bajazet."

#### DEATH OF RUSSIA'S RIVAL.

The *Times*, referring to the reported death of Yakob Kahn, says:—"He was the chief rival of Russia in Central Asia."

#### CUTTING OFF A SUPPLY TRAIN.

An Erzeroum telegram announces that the Turks have seized a Persian caravan conveying provisions to the Russians.

#### THE KHEVDE'S FIDELITY.

An Alexandria despatch reports that the Khedive is sending more troops to Constantinople. Egyptian troops are now embarking horses, troops, guns and ammunition. An additional contingent of 3,000 troops sailed from Alexandria for Constantinople yesterday.

#### THE BULGARIANS IN THE BALKANS.

[From the Bucharest letter to the *London Times*, referred to in the cable.]

The passage of the line of the Balkans has always been generally regarded as a task of great difficulty, but it is not improbable that this great natural bulwark will be passed with a facility that will be surprising to the greater part of the military world. The Balkan range abounds in elevated plateaus, inhabited by the Heyduks, a collection of Bulgarian refugees, who have held these fortresses for generations, and where no Turk has ever ventured to show his face. These mountain villages are surrounded by fertile fields, which furnish an abundance of sustenance for the mountaineers and their families and flocks. These Heyduks, who fly from the consequences of troubles with their Mohammedan neighbors, and they are never pursued by the regular army, are in constant communication with the regular army, and they give the Heyduks such a bad reputation that tourists are content to give them a wide berth. These Heyduks are the only people on the face of the earth who know the Balkans thoroughly, and who are competent to point out every defile and pass through which troops are able to march. It was my fortune to be in Belgrade last year for several months before the breaking out of the Servo-Turkish war, and the circumstances of my arrival there brought me into more or less confidential relations with several Heyduk chiefs, who were in Belgrade endeavoring to secure assistance from the Servian government for the impending Bulgarian insurrection, which was then expected to produce results vastly different from those which actually followed the feebly spasmodic attempts along the southern side of the Balkans.

These Heyduk chiefs assured me most positively that there were passes utterly unknown to the Turks, or to anyone else but themselves and their followers, through which they could lead infantry, cavalry and mountain guns which would deploy upon the southern side of the Balkans before the Turks were even aware of their proximity. These Heyduk villages are in constant communication with the regular army, and they give the Russians, who are their brethren by race and religion, and I shall not be at all surprised to learn that the Russian force has been able to pass through the Balkans before the Turks even dream of their approach. Such a surprise would render the famous quadrilateral of no value, and would compel the Turks to abandon their fortresses and endeavor to reach Adrianople ahead of the invaders—an attempt which would be very doubtful of success. The battle of the Lookout Mountain near Chaitanovo, during the Civil War in America, showed that mountain ranges, with precipitous sides, and defended by as good troops as ever fired a shot in battle, are not insuperable barriers against an advancing army, and it may be expected that the Balkan lines will be forced with less trouble and less loss than is generally believed will attend the penetration of the Turkish gates of the World. The Turkish garrison in the quadrilateral would be utterly powerless to interfere with the Russian army in Central Bulgaria. If they turned toward the Russian flank and rear they would be at once attacked in their own rear by the Russian army, and they would be completely cut off, while the Russians would turn upon them in front.

#### MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

##### WAR DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, July 17.—A. M.

Indications.

For New England, lower pressure, southerly winds, stationary temperature, partly cloudy weather and rain areas.

For the Middle Atlantic States and the lower lake region, falling barometer, warm southerly breeze to cooler west winds, partly cloudy weather and rain, followed by rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, higher pressure, westerly winds, stationary temperature, partly cloudy weather and occasional showers.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys and the upper lake region, stationary or lower pressure, southerly winds, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather.

The Lower Mississippi and Lower Missouri rivers will slowly fall.

#### THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Balduin's pharmacy, Herald Building:

THE WEATHER, TUESDAY.			
The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's pharmacy, Herald Building.			
	1876.	1877.	1876.
9 A. M. ....	74	69	3.30 P. M. .... 92
6 A. M. ....	75	70	6 P. M. .... 83
3 A. M. ....	78	76	9 P. M. .... 73
12 M. ....	81	80	12 M. .... 74
Average temperature yesterday..... 77			
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..... 80			

## THE WAR IN IDAHO.

### THE INDIANS FOLLOWED—TWO SOLDIERS WOUNDED.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16, 1877.